SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S. A., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899.

VOL. II. No. 17.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

CRY AGAINST POLITICAL ACTION

The Haves Are a Class and the Have-Nots Are a Class and We Are in a Class Struggle-Education an Excellent Thing-**Revolutionary Ballot Needed**

A Meddlesome Chicago School Teacher

There is gold in South Africa, and wherever gold is, there are the English found also.

Poor people in some Chicago districts, with no means to buy fuel, have taken to tearing up the cedar blocks in the streets to satisfy their needs.

The captains of the Columbia and Shamrock, instead of drifting about in search of wind, should have tried the services of the fellow with the prosperity bellows.

Thirty-two shipbuilding firms have granted the eight-hour day to the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders on new work, and the nine-hour day on repairs of old work.

Mr. Havemeyer says "capital and labor would adjust themselves if let alone." There's no doubt about it; and the adjustment would be entirely satisfactory to the owners of capital.

The difficulty which the assessors have in finding diamonds for taxation in Cook county, or anywhère else, is due to the easy lying of the people who own the diamonds that are not found.

Mr. Bryan asked in one of his recent "What are the signs of the speeches: "What are the signs of the times?" Since the trust conference at Chicago they are mostly of a kind calculated to discourage the "trust smashers."

The "editorial fund" of the Appeal to Reason has reached the satisfactory sum of \$2,401. Another month and the entire amount of \$3,000 will be subscribed, and the opportunity is open for all who have not sent in a dollar to do so.

Minnesota's bureau of labor statistics has made a report on the manufacturing establishments of St. Paul, and gives data of 14,000 workingmen whose conditions were investigated, but 9 per cent of whom owned their own homes

Every Socialist should contribute of his means, time and ability to the cause of educating others in the principles of Socialism. But every Socialist should also record his convictions at the ballot box. Not to do that is to neglect one of the best practical means of education.

The dead being out of existence and the unborn not yet in, only the living have the right to own and use this uni-The unconscious elements of the verse. world of right belong to the conscious elements-to living human beings. But most human beings think they belong to a master.

Commonwealth, of New York, which has not appeared for many weeks, is out again with a cry against political action and the "Socialist political craze." Singu-

From San Francisco comes the welcome news of another advance made by the comrades in that city. The old "Lib-erty Branch" of the S. L. P. has amalgamated with Branch 1 of the S. D. P. and will be known locally as Liberty Branch of our party. It holds two meet-ings weekly, Wednesdays and Sundays, and is in good shape for an effective fall and winter agitation. John C. Wesley is secretary.

One of the Filipino leaders says the Americans have had no experience in colonial government and objects to Americans getting their experience by a hundred years' experiment with his people. He forgets, however, that Americans have had a hundred years' ex-perience with just the kind of "govern-ment" Manila is now getting, and if that is not appreciated it is because he does not understand the "march of progress" and the "higher civilization" of the minions of capitalism.

Make a note of this from the platform of the Massachusetts Republicans : "The Republican Party is unqualifiedly op-

posed to trusts and monopoly and the capitalization of fictitious and speculative valuations." Then watch for a repetition of the past-legislation in favor of the very things they oppose. What an object of contempt is the workingman who permits himself to be caught again by such hypocritical twaddle, quite in harmony with that of Mr. Bryan, who is also "opposed" to trusts!

A reader in Massachusetts asks the editor to give space to an account of the number and success of all the co-operative enterprises in the United States, with special mention of colony ventures. If our friend will glance over the dimensions of that job, he will see how impracticable it would be in the scope of a newspaper article. It may be said of colonies that there is not a successful one in existence. It should be said be-cause it is true. Colonies do not succeed. Those which are reported as successes are the worst failures.

There is a teacher in one of the public schools of this city who assumes to herself the role of censor of Socialist children within her little realm. The other day she entertained the scholars with a lot of silly talk about Socialism-taking her information from the Republican newspapers of the city-and asked those who were Socialists to put up their right hands. To her astonishment, for she imagined that none would have the temerity to declare themselves in the school room, a number did so. Now she knows that some of her scholars have more courage than she has good sense.

Secretary Root says the Filipinos are not fit for self-government because Gen. Merritt and others (who have been there) say so. And a special missionary of the Episcopal Church sent to Manila to investigate says (after being 'there) that Manila is infested by 49,000 "drunkards, rakes and gamblers," comprising the American army. If the Filipinos do not learn a lesson in self-government from these highly civilized agents of liberty, who have increased the number of saloons from five to nearly five hundred in the city of Manila, it will have to be admitted that they are very slow.

The effort of those in possession of the means of production is to retain possession, and the effort of those who, while contributing to the creation of wealth, are dispossessed of any share in such means, is, if possible, to get possession. It is a CLASS struggle." The possessors are a CLASS fortifying their position by law and custom, and the nonpossessors are a CLASS struggling to gain an interest in what their labor has created. The Haves are a CLASS and the Havenots are a CLASS. It is a struggle of CLASSES. Who does not understand that, understands not the international Socialist movement.

MERLIN'S MIXTURE OF BRIGHT SAYINGS

SOME RAYS OF TRUTH ON SUICIDE

Conditions that Produce the Ghastly Harvest -Victims of Social Sins of the World-Pursued by Wolves of Want-They Had No Choice But Death

The Change That Socialism Offers

A fearful fact.

There were 5,020 suicides in the United States last year. You may have read the figures before and felt a thrill of horror at the news. Have you ever realized it as a fact? Have you ever translated it from cold type into the burning language of human suffering and despair? Have you ever tried to imagine the conditions that prevailed and resulted in this ghastly harvest of death?

A picture.

Let me tell you what it means. Suppose these 5,020 men and women who committed suicide in 1898 were standing hand in hand, they would form a straight line of six miles in length. It would take you two hours, by rapid walking, to pass by this awful line. Would you care —would you dare to do it? Could you face the looks of despair, the groans of anguish, the curses of desperation that you would pass in that two hours' time?

Again.

Suppose these suicides had been publicly executed in front of the Capitol steps in Washington, instead of being driven to death in garret or field. To do the work one could be hung every hour of every weekday from the hours of six to six. On the Sabbath day one could be hung every half hour, so that the workingmen might see the sight. And on Christmas day one could be executed every fifteen minutes. There would be victims enough for every day.

A juster way.

If this latter were done, it would be strictly just and proper. These 5,020 are most of them industrial Christs, suffering for the social sins of the world. They are, all of them, products of abnormal conditions of society. If they are the victims of legal injustice, why not make Washington the national Calvary? Even if we could not hang two political thieves on either side of the social victim, it would be a source of satisfaction to have the nation save its victims the ignominy of sucide, and also have the honesty to bloodily finish the work it legally began.

A social sign.

This gruesome fact is not any chance thing. It is not simply a coincidence that so many chose to snuff out the candles of their lives with reckless fingers in the same year. It is a sign of a social disorder-of abnormal conditions. A study of suicide cases reveals the cause. Life has been made so hard, and harsh, and hateful that many choose to plunge into the black abyss of death rather than to prolong such a miserable existence. All the joys and opportunities of life are monopolized by the rich few, and the poor have often only a choice between a certain hell here and an uncertain hell hereafter.

Hear this oracle!

The Milford News thus speaks of these The cause which contributes most to this crime is nervous exhaustion. People are rushing with breakneck speed after some ambition, and become nervous, hysterical or physical wrecks. Most of them give up and lead a miserable old age instead of a joyous and fresh one. The lesson is more recreation, less rush, modified ambitions, more patience, slow results, a complete enjoyment of the small pleasures of life, a habit of sleep without care and of leisurely eating.

or, and who bravely took the one to gain the other. And in every case where industrial conditions have been the cause, or even the partial cause of a suicide, it is murder-it is fratricide! And every man who votes to perpetuate those industrial conditions dyes his hands in a brother's blood!

A dread menace.

Just as a steam gauge on a boiler shows the intensity of heat beneath and the degree of pressure within, so do these 5,020 suicides reveal the intensity of the competitive fire, and the tremendous internal pressure in the working class. I say it is a menace. Suppose the fire gets too intense and the pressure too great? Then we shall have an explosion that shall tear the entire structure of the nation to pieces. No one can compute the ruin that must ensue if the political fools in charge of the shop persist in sitting on the safety valve and perpetually poking up the fire.

The lesson?

Why, change the industrial conditions Give men a chance to live. Give everybody something to live for. Make happiness a possibility. Clean out the White House, and sweep down the political spiders. Give the unemployed work. Give every man justice. And to do these things you will shortly have an opportunity of voting for the Social Democratic Party. Merlin.

DEATH THE LEVELER

The glories of our blood and state Are shadows, not substantial things; Thère is no armor against fate;

Death lays its icy hand on kings: Sceptre and crown

Must tumble down,

And in the dust be equal made With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field, And plant fresh laurels where they kill:

But their strong nerves at last must yield; They tame but one another still: Early or late

They stoop to fate,

And must give up their murmuring

breath. When they, pale captives, creep to Death.

The garlands wither on your brow; Then boast no more your mighty deeds;

Upon Death's purple altar now

See where the victor-victim bleeds! Your heads must come

To the cold tomb :-Only the actions of the just

Smell sweet, and blossom in their dust. -J. Shirley.

Great and Good Englishman

So Sir Thomas Lipton has been fined only £ 50 for making ready to put poisonous fruit into his jam-pots. It was only the other day that people were protesting against his weighing in heavy paper with his guarters of a pound of tea. It is a great career. And now Sir Thomas is defending the honor of the English flag with the "Shamrock" against the "Co-lumbia." Clearly a worthy champion of modern capitalism, as all must admit. But now touching that \pounds 100,000 which the great (and good) Sir Thomas was to apply to the praiseworthy attempt to secure for London workmen sound, good, wholesome food properly served and cooked. Was it, on second thoughts, used to buy rotten fruit cheap? Or what has become of the money and the philanthropic motives together? Of course we know that Lipton is neither better nor worse than other folks of his kidney. But it is just as well, now and then, to point out that the whole thing hangs together. One makes his profit by buying and selling bad fruit, another secures a revenue by drawing rents from a whole street of disorderly houses. Tory, Liberal Union-ist, Liberal, and Radical-they all do it. The money does not smell. And the workers are quite contented. So all is for the best in the best of capitalist worlds possible.-London Justice. Some time ago a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad saved a passenger train from running into two derailed cars. The company sent him a check for \$50 and posted a bulletin complimenting him for his quickness of thought. A few days later Engineer John Hagerty was oiling his engine at Connellsville, while waiting for the passen-gers to alight. He heard another train coming and believed it was not under proper control. He sprang into his cab, opened the throttle, and started his train. The other engine struck the rear car, but it was not a hard blow, and Hagerty's promptness saved ten or a dozen lives. The company has ordered a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, and a gold chain for Engineer Hagerty, as a reward for his devotion to duty and "using his brains" in time of emergency.

LABOR AND PROGRESS **IN A BUSY WORLD**

Whole No. 67.

HUB'S MUNICIPAL PRINTING PLANT

Prices of Iron and Steel Advance 100 Per Cent. and Wages 10 Per Cent.-Cotton Mill Wages in Maine - Glasgow's Water Supply

William Morris' Grave at Kemlscott

Switzerland is now going through the formalities of taking possession of the principal railroads.

The farmers of Germany are moving for the enactment of a law to punish farm laborers for going on strike.

The Paper Rulers' union has come out with a label and it is receiving the indorsement of the allied printing trades.

Officers of the Bakers' International union have appealed to local unions to contribute financial aid to the Cleveland street car men.

A labor man named Dowd came within one vote of being elected mayor of Dublin by the aldermen, who have the choosing of that functionary.

It is reported that one of the large transportation companies has already contracted for 1,200 cars in which liquid air will be used as a refrigerator.

Iron and steel have advanced over 100 per cent in price in the last nine months. But the wages of iron and steel workers hasn't advanced more than 10 per cent. Seventeen thousand applications for pensions have already been filed by sol-diers in the war against Spain. That diers in the war against Spain. That means more grief for the man with the

One of the most serious strikes that have ever occurred in the Webster county (Iowa) coal mines is on at the present time, and has resulted in a serious coal famine.

According to statistics recently issued the average weekly wages of men em-ployed in the cotion mills of Maine is \$7.88, of the women \$5.60 and of children \$2.73.

Four hundred members of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers are on strike at New York to force a signed agreement from the Empire Cloak Com-

pany of Waverly place. In addition to the strike of thousands of seamen and marine firemen in Great Britain 35,000 mill men have been locked out in Scotland, and a great strike of miners is now threatened.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers will build its own block for headquarters in London at a cost of \$43,500. The union is also sending \$1,400 a week to Denmark to assist the workers who were locked out.

The parliamentary committee of the British Trades Congress was instructed by that body to co-operate with the Socialists in convening a special convention to consider ways and means of increasing the labor delegation in parliament.

The attempt of organized master plumbers to drive out the independent bosses has met with failure. They tried to compel the supply association and the manufacturers to boycott the independents everywhere, but the negotiations came to naught.

Canada Trades Congress, in session in Montreal, adopted strong resolutions favoring independent political action, and declaring that any labor man found booming candidates of either of the old parties should be looked upon as a susous charact

larly enough, the issue in which this nonsense appears is dated Aug. 5-26. Commonwealth is behind the times in more than its date.

An Indiana court the other day gave a decree in a divorce case half an hour after the suit was filed. The parties were "highly connected" and the event caused a stir in "society." If the parties had been poor-of the horny-handed classthe job would have required half a year and the case would have been published in all its details to a gaping world. Nothing like being rich and privileged.

The Social Democrats of Germany met last Sunday, October 8, in annual conference. The gathering is the most important in many years. Great interest will center in the debate on the question of party principles and tactics raised by Edward Bernstein's book. Bernstein who advocates the transformation of the party into a social reform organization, has lived in exile in London for years. He is opposed by Karl Kautsky and Liebknecht.

Of course, education in Socialism is an excellent thing, and the distribution of Socialist literature is desirable in every way; but the exploiting class, if we may be permitted so to designate those who possess the social means of life, need educating quite as much as the middle class and the laboring class, and there is no better way conceivable to do that than going to the polls with enough revolu-tionary ballots to wrest the powers of government from the hands of that class.

A Republican newspaper in Massachusetts has the following note of warning to the manipulators of the party machine; it is interesting as a view of the situation from the other side: "Representative D. W. Davis has been

renominated by the Republicans, but this does not mean, as it has in the past, a walk-over at the polls. A new opponent is in the field in the form of the Social Democratic Party, which has absorbed about all there is locally of the old Democratic Party, with a good-sized Republican following. Last spring this new party showed its strength, which Republicans must see is far more formidable than their old rival ever dared to be. It means that more work has got to be done by the party and an extra effort made to get out the party vote. The stay at-homes have been so large at recent elections that the representation of the party in the conventions has been largely reduced. I here must be a greater effort made this fall to get out this vote if the party expects to carry the election with anything like its former majorities."

Fiddlesticks!

'Leisurely cating," indeed! Imagine telling that to some half-starved chap who has not had a square meal for two days. Imagine yourself advising a man who is searching hopelessly for a job to What we want is 'sleep without care.' more work and less recreation; higher ambitions, so that we shall not be satisfied with a dog's life as an industrial hireling; less patience, that we may take definite and immediate steps against capitalistic tyranny; quick results, so that industry may receive its just deserving, and at once. The News simply voices the pitiful excuses that many give for this barbarous state of affairs.

Fratricide, not suicide.

There is seldom a case that is purely suicidal. There are, of course, those who have followed their evil bent until they were brought at bay, and take their lives to avoid worse fates. But these are the exceptions. Most of these 5,000 had been pursued by the wolves of want until they had no choice but death. Many were girls, who were forced to work for wages that could not sustain both life and hon-

Barbarous Italy is about to demand that immigrants to civilized America shall be protected against lynchers.

The labor organizations of California are denouncing Governor Gage for appointing a state labor commissioner whom they consider a creature of the railroad corporations. The governor rejused to appoint the man unanimously recommended by the trades unions.

William Morris had a great horror of being buried under a marble slab, and, though a costly monument has been erected over his grave at Kelmscott, in England, the grass grows over the mound. This is contrived by having the base of the column form an arch above the grave. There is no inscription save the words "William Morris."

In Glasgow, Scotland, a householder obtains from the city for \$1.42 per annum a continuous, never-failing, unrestricted stream of the purest water in the world delivered right into his kitchen, wash-stand and bath-room. It is calculated that 380 gallons of pure water are delivered to the citizens of Glasgow for every penny paid. And it is water of such peculiar softness that the householders of Glasgow can pay their water rate out of what they save on soap.

The annual report of the Boston municipal plant has just been issued. The total business performed during the year amounted to \$152,136, with a net profit of \$10,387. During the six summer months of the year the employes were allowed the Saturday half holiday without the loss of pay, thus working on an average of 52 1-2 hours a week. It is now twenty-three weeks since the city of Boston undertook to do its own printing, and in that time a saving of \$18,390 has been effected.

Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

Executive Board JESSE COX, Chairman SEYMOUR STEDMAN, Secretary EUGENE V. DEBS VICTOR L. BERGER FREDERIC HEATH

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscribed with 00 Foreign subscriptions \$1.00.

Entered at Chicago postoffice as second class matter. A. S. EDWARDS, Editor THEODORE DEBS, . National Secty-Treas 126 Washington St., Chicago.

is the number of this paper. If the num-ber on your wrapper is 68 your subscrip-tion expires with the next weeks' paper. Please renew promptly. 67 CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1899.

-

NO FUSION OR AFFILIATION WITH CAPITALISTIC PARTIES

At a meeting of the National Execu-Board of the Social Democratic tive Party, held at headquarters; Chicago, Messrs. Cox, Berger, Stedman Oct and Heath being present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted : "Whereas, It has been brought offi-

cially to the knowledge of the National Executive Board that certain branches in New York City have affiliated with a party which is foreign to the International Social Democracy, and have sent delegates to a convention of a so-called Independent Labor Party, and have attempted to nominate a ticket in conjunction with them, based on the idea that because the so-called Independent Labor Party is made up of trade unions, we have to work with them politically; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we consider the trades union movement an economic movement only, for the purpose of maintaining and possibly elevating the standard of living of the wage-workers; and as such, we consider it our duty to uphold it and assist it in every way possible. But the trades unions are by necessity made up of men of all parties, and, therefore, cannot lead the proletariat politically. The trades unions must be supplanted in the political field by the Social Democratic movement, which contains the political philosophy of the struggle of the proletariat for the emancipation from wage slavery. The Social Democratic Party-that is, its members-cannot follow the trades unions in their zigzag course in the political field, and they can least of all follow them when that course is capitalistic or semi-capitalistic ; furthermore, be it

Resolved. That said fusion and affiliation of the Social Democratic Party York with the so-called Inde in New pendent Labor Party is against the spirit and the platform of the Social Democratic Party. Since, according to its constitution; the Executive Foard has the power to "determine the policy and do all other things required to carry out the general objects of the organization," this board, therefore, calls on all branches in the city of New York that have sent delegates to the convention of the Independent Labor Party to immediately recall the same and to sever all connection with said party, or to stand suspended from the Social Democratic Party, subject to a referendum yote by the party.

Voters' Duties

It is the imperative duty of every Socialist to be interested in the welfare of his fellow beings; that is patriotism from

excuse of persons who thereby accuse themselves and err most egregiously. Now if our social organism is inherently bad, and all writers and teachers of ethics assert that it is, then it becomes the duty of every earnest man and woman to reconstruct this social organism and place it on a proper basis.

This cannot be done by voting Republican or Democrat, but it can be done by voting for Socialism, and at least it is the duty of every voter to make this voting effort, for as a matter of fact the voters are responsible for the conditions with which they now find fault. By voting Republican or Democrat a voter shirks his duty and deliberately throws political power in the hands of persistent office hunters, who are unfit, incompetent and untrustworthy. This is a fact.

Socialists and all voters should realize that they are men first, 16 to 1, and not partisans or blind and submissive slaves of a party. Voters, look at our large cities and ask yourselves this question: What do democratic forms amount to when they are dead forms, not having men of understanding who know their duties to make these forms a living reali-This not only applies to our cities, but to our commonwealths as well. It is high time to call a halt and show the soirit of revolt, for, in the language of Wendell Phillips, "When there is peace at Warsaw there is spiritual death.

Voters must have the moral courage to help the right, wherever they find it, and denounce the wrong. That is the only safe rule for an honest man to adopt The whole world is now flooded with verified facts and expert evidence from all quarters, so that voters can equip themselves to express a sound and in fallible vote. With such opportunities at hand we are confronted with the imperative duty mentioned at the beginning of this article: First, to have an opinion, and second, to have our own personal opinion. If we are men, patriots and citizens we should use our influence for Socialism. Think for ourselves, act for ourselves. Vote for ourby voting for the Social Demoselves cratic Party. If all voting mules could be prevailed upon to do this, the millennium would be near at hand.

P. P. AYER.

Slaughter of the Innocents

Returning from a seven months' visit to the State of Washington, 1 found the Social Democratic Herald as strong, active and progressive as ever, and hasten to express to you my satisfaction at the steady and vigorous growth of Socialism in the United States. I address you this morning to say a few words concerning the ever-increasing, and therefore doubly shocking, accidents, on our railways, e., the highways of this nation which, by a strange and deplorable anomaly, are still in possession of private corporations. The advanced thinkers and reformers of the Union have long clamored for the acquisition of these roads by the government, i. e., the people; but what has hitherto been a mere matter of opinion and policy has become so urgent and obvious a necessity that I fail to see how any intelligent citizen can be blind to his duty to give it immediate attention. Hardly a day passes without one or several of these shocking wrecks, in each of which precious lives are sacrificed. It is safe to state that at least five hundred persons are annually crushed by this sinister juggernaut, and the slaughter increases at a geometrical ratio. I am sure-ly justified in exclaiming : "When, oh

ly justified in exclaiming: "When, oh when, ye lethargic voter of this commonwealth, will you awaken to the consciousness of the imperative duty to put an end to this slaughter of the innocent?'

The causes of these accidents are, on the one hand, the indifference and selfishness of the corporations owning our railways, and, on the other, the rapidly increasing business and commerce of this nation. All transcontinental railways, and in fact many local ones, have only single tracks, and to this deficiency may justly be ascribed the dread-ful wrecks, killing and crippling hundreds of our people. Corporations have no souls or hearts, but insatiable stomachs, and care so little for the public welfare that they are exceedingly slow in building double tracks or making other improvements demanded by the comfort and safety of their patrons, to say nothing of the fact that such improvements may possibly be beyond private means. The nation, on the contrary, is not only capable of the task, but its interests so urgently and imperatively demand such a course, that only blindness, ignorance and indifference account for the apathy with which it permits its members to be mutilated or torn to pieces. If ruffians cripple or kill innocent persons in the presence of numerous bystanders who. with cruel apathy, permit these outrages to be perpetrated, do not these bystanders become parties to the crime? O, ve voters of a nation claiming to be the most intelligent of the world, can you not, will you not, awake to your responsibilities, your duty and your interest? If you continue to stand by in your present lethargy and see your parents, your brothers and sisters and your children slaughtered in the most shocking manner, you will see the day arrive, in the near future, when the increasing frequency and magnitude of the railway wrecks will cause an outcry of mingled wrath and grief all over the country, and deeply regret the apathy with which you so long and carelessly tolerated a course

war. I need not point out the remedy, and if you sneeringly tell me that the question of the highways of the people is an impossibility, I only point you to one of the truest adages, that "where there is a will there is a way!'

Rudolph Leonhart, Sr. Fresno, Cal.

KARL MARX AND THE QUESTION OF REMUNERATION

In the Herald of the 7th inst. my friend and comrade Leonard D. Abbott says

'Karl Marx, with his doctrine of multiple labor, has made his influence felt in favor of inequality of remuneration, and we find that most of the Marxites take the same attitude.'

Mr. Abbott is not alone in making this charge against Marx and Marxism. Kropotkin insists strongly upon this count in his indictment of Marx, and it was this charge of Kropotkin that led me last summer to read "Capital" carefully through once more, to see if there was any foundation for this charge, and I wish to say most emphatically there is not.

In his analysis of the value of commodities under the present system Marx says skilled labor counts as a multiple of simple labor, but he adds a footnote to point out that he is here speaking of the value of the product and not of the wages of the laborer.

But-there is a difference in the present wages, because under the present system it costs society more labor to prepare and turn out a skilled than a "simple" or unskilled laborer. (This fact is questioned by Kropotkin on the ground of the high infantile death-rate among the poorest of the working-class.)

But Kropotkin, Comrade Abbott and many others err by applying what Marx says of society under the capitalist regime to society under the regime of Socialism.

Under the regime of Socialism all labor will be skilled labor, or, more accurately, all labor-power will be trained labor-power. This is not stated as my speculative opinion, but is in accord with the plain statements of Marx, who stuck to the facts and left utopian speculation to others. Here are two quotations from "Capital." volume L, chapter xv.:

Modern industry, indeed, compels society, under penalty of death, to replace the detail-worker of today, crippled by life-long repetition of one and the same trivial operation, and thus reduced to the mere fragment of a man, by the fullydeveloped individual, fit for a variety of labors, ready to face any change of production, and to whom the different social functions he performs are but so many modes of giving free scope to his own natural and acquired powers:

Here is the second extract :

There can be no doubt that when the working-class comes into power, as incvitably it must, technical instruction, both theoretical and practical, will take its proper place in the working-class schools

Socialism, by fully developing, and technically training all labor-power, will remove the cause of inequality of remuneration, and with the cause the effect will disappear.

So far as I know the only inequality of remuneration advocated by Marxians of authority is the plan of allowing disagreeable or repulsive work to count as a multiple of pleasant or attractive work. and as this more highly remunerated work would be open to all, this is no real breach of equality.

With this exception, under Socialism, as conceived of by the Marxians, the magnitude of the renuneration will be directly proportioned to the duration of the labor-time.

Equality is a grand ideal, a lofty aspiration, and I rejoice that William Morris and Bellamy have emphasized it more strongly than did Marx, but I can not forbear from remarking that the less one has studied Marx the easier it is to criticise him. I know this, because I used to be fond of pointing out Marx's errors and deficiencies myself. I have read Marx since, and for some strange reason find it much harder than before to talk glibly and write fluently about the "inadequacy of Marxism." Robt. Rives La Monte.

MONEY AND AUTHORITIES

By William Bohn II.

Since under a certain stage of soclety an equivalent medium of exchange was necessary, and money in the main still retains a precious-metal dress. it is assumed by the authorities that the necessity has been perpetuated as well. Carl Marx takes this position, and with nim nearly all Socialists, declaring that under a ware-producing system a ware or commodity money is unavoida-But the logic of this declaration is ble. not backed up by the same strong proois he has brought to bear against the fabric of capitalistic production in general. Nor does he stand squarely upon this dogma to a finish, but admits that an inconvertible paper currency answers every purpose of a money, provided there be ac larger amount put in circulation than would circulate were its intrinsic value metal money; in default of which precau-

tion-but of that later. This largely mitigates the dogma in Now let us examine the its bald form. stock argument in its favor. As we produce commodities for the consumption of others, it is argued that it evinces "dense ignorance" to assume that any other than an intrinsic-value money possible; for who will exchange a valuable ware for a valueless piece of-say, paper? No one, certainly. But every one will and does exchange it for a more desirable ware back of this money, be it gold or paper; and NEVER exchanges it FOR the money, as such. In a final analysis there is no exception to this rule. Back of the laying aside of the penny or the million dollars there-is ever a ware or wares not needed at once. This view of the matter does not in any way run counter to Marx's specific discovery of surplus value, or to his theory of val-ues in general, "Capital" might have been written and rendered as consistent as it is by ignoring every theory of money, or by a substitution of the fiat for the intrinsic value theory.

Our argument now brings us to another phase of the matter, as well as to We have seen that another authority. Marx admits the possibility of an inconvertible (fiat) currency, provided it exceed not in quantity the metal money which would otherwise circulate. This doctrine was held by all the noted authorities prior to him, and by each of them direful results were predicted should the proper measure be exceeded. Ot these let us take up John S. Mill. He announces the doctrine substantially as above, and proceeds to detail the results of a doubling or quadrupling of the money put in circulation by lowering its value to one-half and one-fourth respectively, or, what amounts to the same thing, raising the price of wares in a corresponding degree. Now, strange as it may seem, both the intrinsic valuists and the fiatists have adopted this view, and that, too, irrespective of the quality of the money so put in circulation. Starting from different premises they reason themselves to the same conclusion. But what is there to this universal faith? Let us return to Mill once more.

On succeeding pages of his book he proceeds to qualify the position taken above to the point of annulment by showing that the quantity of money existent in any given state at any given time has nothing to do with the quantity of money in circulation in same place and timethat the amount of money circulating is governed by the exigencies of traffic; so that when the supply does not meet the demand the difference is made good by a more active circulation, as well as by the substitution of commercial paper for currency; while on the other hand, should the demand fall short of the supply, an equilibrium would be established by the withdrawal of the paper and a slower movement of the currency. with money in EXCESS in circulation; let us now examine shortly money DE. BASED-that is, clipped of its intrinsic metal or commodity value (not the same thing at all points by any manner of means)-and find how such can be shown historically to affect prices. Instances without end have been brought to bear in proof of this assumption. We will confine ourselves to a single one-one, however, that covers the ground in full, This will bring another authority to the

In his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," Thorold Regard Thorold Rogers, who as an economic historian no doubt is an authoritive leader, says in substance that the great plague in the middle of the fourteenth century, coupled in date nearly with the great fire of London, so reduced the population on the one hand and increased the demand for work on the other, that labor became unprecedently "dear," and, to his honor be it said. gloats over the futile attempts on the part of king and legislature to reduce it. But what neither fines, corporal punishments nor imprisonments could do for the enforcement of the "statute of laborers," and royal proclamation looking to this end, was effected by the simple act of Henry VIII., two • centuries later, of clipping the currency of the realm one-So thinks this authority, asserting, and truthfully, no doubt, that wages at this stage became as unprecedently low as they had been high two centuries before.

Now here our authority flounders in the quagmire of preconceived opinion engendered by prior authorities. He fairly leaps to this conclusion, having first, with a fidelity to historic truth all his own, traced minutely the real causes operating to this end. The confiscation of the church orders' lands by this monarch, which, together with the large estates of the nobles; were converted from agricultural areas to sheep-walks, owing to a demand for wool from the continent. coupled with the large population which had been augmenting, of course, for the last two centuries so favorable to this end, had left no occasion for a further search for a cause for declining wages. Rogers shows this clearly, but-well, Henry's act of coinage-clipping must bear the brunt. With a candor seldom equaled by historians he now cites the clipping of the coinage in his day by Henry IV. to the extent of 10 per cent, an act that was NOT followed by any rise in prices or fall in wages, and finds himself at a loss to account for it, taking Adam Smith to task for an attempted explanation on the ground of a rise in the price of silver to an equivalent degree. He also states that the coinage was not restored to its full intrinsic value till in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but does not add that wages were restored as a result-quite the contrary. A poor rule, indeed, that will not work both ways! In every other instance of a like nature in the history of the continent of 1 urope wherein the economic, the industrial, surroundings are known, a similar explanation will apply. (Concluded Next Week)

Christ a Revolutionist

Consider Christ's intellectual supremacy as manifest in His statement that the only sure basis of social advancement is the progress of the common peo-Until His time all philosophers had ple. argued that the only way to elevate the multitude was to strengthen the patrician classes, exalting as leaders the sons of strength, the sons of genius, great generals. But Christ announced a revolutionary principle. He came forward saying that the leader is only a step in advance of the pilgrim band; that the great statesman and deliverer must find in the atmosphere of the people their nourishment and stimulus; that since the people ollow best a hero who best understands them, the true leader comes from among the common people and is lifted up upon their shoulders; and this principle meant more to society than Newton's principle of gravity meant in the movement of the stars and suns. From the very moment that Christ proclaimed the rise and reign of the people, the generations passed under the influence of His great impulse. Thrones began to come down and the people to go up. Social vices began to wane and the virtues to wax. The sons and daughters of strength, like Ambrose, and Bernard and Dickens, and Stowe, dedicated their talente to the cause of slaves and orphans and the neglected poor. As time went on it was found that events fully justified Christ's emphasis on the poor as the real architects of progress. From the poor have come the great leaders, from Moses to Lin-coln. From the poor have come the great poets, from David, with his shepherd's crook, to Burns, with his plough. From the poor have come the great inventors, like Watt and Stephenson. From. peasants' cottages, too, have been reared great artists, like Correggio, Corot and Millet; scientists who, like Newton and Ferguson, have been trained in the school of adversity. When Christ set a guardian angel beside each sleeping babe, waved the Golden Rule above each law and statute book, and unfurled the flag of equality above slave market and palace alike. all society felt a new impulse, and the race that hitherto had crept slowly forward climbed into the golden chariot with Christ and swept swiftly on toward those heights where wisdom and happing ness do well.-Rev. Dr. Hill"s of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

the standpoint of Socialism, and includes Filipinos as well as other races.

This duty goes far in an emergency, and if a Socialist dies in the cause, no monument need be placed over his grave, for he has done his work well, and his career has been well rounded out and completed.

This duty becomes a stern necessity, and rests upon the shoulders of every Socialist, and rests securely, when they understand its significance, for the underlying principles of Socialism represent the progress of mankind. It is more important that these principles should prevail than that any man should live, therefore Socialism imposes upon Socialists the obligation to work for the good of the common weal, so as to positively prevent our country from remaining in the control of a band of political adventurers who use office for personal gain. Therefore Socialists should be on the alert, for "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and place their men in position wherever possible, for the difference between having Socialists in position and the present adventurers represents the difference between good and bad, so that the people shall not be swindled by having their treasuries looted as is now done by the present political bandits, and that laws shall not be made for the benefit of a privileged few, to enable them to practice worse than highway robbery upon the masses.

The argument used by well-meaning persons calling themselves Socialists, but who are ignorant of the true mission of Socialism, that a vote will be lost and no good results attained by voting for So-cialism, is weak and illogical. It is the

Kaiser's Ideal for Women

The story is current in Germany that not long since a party of American women met the Kaiser on board his yacht and seized the opportunity to present to him the claims of the new woman. The Kaiser heard them courteously and replied in excellent English:

In my busy life, ladies, I have had little time to consider these matters, but my wife informs me that the natural sphere of woman is bounded by the four Ks."

Seeing from their countenances that they did not quite understand him he continued :

"But perhaps you are not sufficiently familiar with German to recognize the four Ks, 'kinder and kuchen, kleider and kirche (children and cooking, clothes and the church).' '

The women dared not gainsay the dictum of royalty, but they went away exceedingly sorrowful, for they held advanced ideas about women.

The Herald Leaflets are good for propaganda creating more orphans and widows than at 35 cents per hundred copies

In plain words this says, THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES REGULATES THE AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, INSTEAD OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCU LATION REGULATING THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES. And this is the rational view of it. How so clear an expositor of logic as Mill proved himself to be in his work on that science could involve himself in such a contradiction is not readily seen. Yet he stands today high among the authorities quoted in support of the position that the money supply fixes prices.

.But how about the historical cases so often aired in this connection? What of the 45,581 millions of francs issued during the French Revolution? A close study of that historic event will reveal a condition of affairs in France which laid waste nearly the entire domain, obstructed every branch of industry, placed the able-bodied laborers into the ranks of the soldiery, and cut off trade with other nations necessarily. Under such condi-tions, coupled with the enormous cost of carrying on war internally and externally is it to be wondered at that prices rose to extravagant heights, which had to be met by the issue of assignats unlimited? Was this not a case of prices regulating the money supply, and not said supply regulating prices? And this holds good in modified form of the similar cases in connection with the American Revolution, and the Rebellion on the Confederate side, as, indeed, it will of every other when properly investigated. The effect is commonly mistaken for the cause. To this point we have dealt entirely

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899.

Zummunummunummunummunum AMONG THE BRANGHES

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for 25c month. CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA Branch No. 1, San Francisco, Cal., holds propaganda meetings every Sunday night at ip m., at Temple, 117 Turk St. Busingss meeting every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at same place. Hall No. 1. All communications should be directed to J. C. Wisley, Secretary, 115 Turk St., San Francisco,

Wesley, Wesley, and Social Democrats throughout Cal-Unattached Social Democrats throughout Cal-Uratian are invited to correspond. Branch No. J. Los Angeles, Cal., meets every Branch No. J. Los Angeles, Meets every Branch No. J. Los Angeles, Meet

Sinday Morning Priday Morning Priday Morning St. Secretary. Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Demo-oratic Parts, meets every Sunday eve at Wood-oratic Parts, meets every Sunday eve at Wood-oratic Parts, meets every Sunday eve at Wood-man's Hall, 115 California St. Denver, Colo., man's Hall, 115 California St. Denver, Colo., Morcer, Secretary, 179 Washington St. Morcer, Secretary, 179 Washington St. Haven, meets 1st and Godar St., a'

Branch 3 (Conn.), New Haven, meets 1st and Ird Tuesday in the month, at 252 Cedar St., at 1 p.m. Secretary Cornelius Mahoney, 155 Frank St. ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.
 Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly, second and fourth Wednesdays of sech month, at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dearberr St.
 Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Wentworth Ave.
 Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets 2nd ath Saturday evenings at Nagl's Hail, 535 bine Island Ave. Secretary, Vaclav Jelinek, 436 W. 18th St.
 Branch 4, Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at Jos. Dundras' place, 500 W. 18th Place. Secretary, Frank Ort, 856 W. 18th St.
 Branch 4, Chicago, meets every first and third Monday evenings of the month, at 206 St. Louis Ave. Secretary, Mary Horgan, 1156 Fulling St.
 Work St.

Are. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Horgan, 1950 Parton St.
 Branch No. 5 Illinois meets 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month at Frank Lang's, 117
 Wilsh street, corner Jefferson street. Secre-ary, Paul Chlapecka, 47 Ruble St.
 Branch 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first and third Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at 1 Branch 5 (Bernar).
 Chicago, meets every first and third Saturday with the street.
 Branch 9, Chicago, meets at Lundquist Hall, sorner 5, Chicago, meets, severy first and bird first and Morgan streets, every first and hird Thursday. S. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243 Center Ave.

Branch No. 6, Indiana, meets first Saturday evening and 3rd Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets, Indianapolis.

MARYLAND.

Branch No. 1. Maryland, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore, stret. Public invited. Branch No. 2. Baltimore, Md., meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at 311 W. German St., Secre-iary, Frank Mareck, 1408 N. Gay St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Branch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Springdale Turner Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, 20 James street.

Jurnes Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, so James street. Branch S. Lynn, Mass., permanent headquar-ters 23 Summer St., near Market St., business meeting every Monday night at 7:30 p. m. Open house. Public invited. E. W. Timson, 23 Al-bany St., Fin. Sec.-Treas. Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the 1st and and Tuesday of each month for business in Cut-ter's Hall, Clark's Block, Cor. Main and Center streets. Secretary, Frank S. Walsh, No. 332 W. Elm Street. streets. Secre Elm Street, Branch 15,

Brand, Stretz S, Kalsh, Co, Walsh, No. 322 W.
 Brand J, Massachusetts-East Boston-mets every Monday at 3 p. m. at 90 Chelses.
 Brand J, Chelsea, Mass., meets every fursday at 8 p. m., room 2, postoffice building.
 Chelsea, Alfred B, Outram, Sec., 72 Ash St.
 Branday of each month at Laster's Hall, 1 State sterms, Treas., Prince Place.
 Brand, No. 31, Chelsea, Mass., permanent adquarters Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open server servening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public Invited.
 The Saturday of each month at 724 Washing-for the State Committee should be sent to the springfield, St., Boston. All other corresponding secretary, Margaret Halle, S Glenwood St., Rox-war, m.

Bury. Branch I, Red Lake Falls, Minn., meets every ether Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gess-wein, on Main St. Wm. H. Randall, Sec.

MISSOURI. St. Louis headquarters-Room 7, 22 No. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Putnam, Secretary. For information con-cerning ward branches inquire at the above address

Val Putham, ward branches inquire at the uncerning ward branches inquire at the city, meets every 3rd Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at Aschenbroedel Hall,
60 Market St. Lecture and general discussion at every meeting. Public invited.
Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at \$ p. m. at 1300 Union Ave, Kansas City. G. J. Storz, 1330 W. 3th St., Sec.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Branch 10 (4th Assembly Dist, N. Y.), meets every lst and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 107 Henry St. Jacob Panken, 141 E. Broadway, Org. East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every lst and 3rd Thursday at 112 (linton St. Secretary, A. Guyer, 153 Suffolk St. Branch 3, New York (3th Assembly District), meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 334 E. 54th St. L. Funcke, 239 E. 58th St., Sec.

Sec. Branch No. 4 (West Side Branch) meets sec-ond and fourth Thursdays of every month at their headquarters, 2:04 West 100th street.

They will not get out and change a wrong until they are forced to it. Scant wages and bad living can be undergone, but when the means of existence are eliminated the revolt comes. A movement that is a necessary movement must succeed. Trusts represent an ephemeral stage in the history of our development. As soon as this condition changes, then the problem for trusts to encounter is: How will they give employment to la-There is no solution to this quesbor? tion. Such a revolutionary proposal as, for instance, a reduction of the hours of labor to three hours a day, would attract the attention of laborers to the advantages of Socialism, and other proposals along the same line will effect the same ultimate end.

Rockville, Conn.

Comrade James F. Carey addressed a meeting at Rockville Wednesday, Oct. The speech was admirable and will 4. result in greatly strengthening the movement in that vicinity. The Rockville comrades are determined to keep up the good work and a more devoted band it would be hard to find anywhere in the country. It is their intention to make Rockville the first town in Connecticut to send a representative to the State legislature.

Members of the different branches are requested to take a referendum vote on the business of the convention and report to State Secretary Louis Schlaf, Spring street, Rockville, Conn.

Oct. 1 the State convention was held in Rockville, the place where the first Socialist branch was ever organized in the State. It dates back into the seventies. Two members are still active and belong to Branch 6, S. D. P., that helped organize the first branch some twentythree years ago. Previous to the convention, on Saturday, Sept. 30, the Rock-ville comrades had arranged one of those entertainments which the Hartford comrades enjoyed to such an extent that they moved to put on record a vote of thanks, especially to the sister comrades, for the reception tendered. Sunday, Oct. 1, was convention day, four branches being represented by eight delegates. The report of the several branches were all encour-It was voted to elect a full State aning. board of officers, headquarters to be in Rockville, where it will meet the 20th of October, and thereafter every last Sunday in the month.

the following officers were elected: Chairman, August Kellner; vice chairman, Robert Jamieson; secretary, Louis Schlz; treasurer, P. Schaffer; organ-izer, Wm. P. Lonergan.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT THE CHILD OF ARISTOCRACY

By James V. Van Rensselaer

Jeremy Bentham somewhere says, Wherever there is an aristocracy public sentiment is the child of that aristoc racv.' Of no country can this be said with greater truth than of these United States. Here in the past forty years has sprung up an aristocracy of wealth, probably, in an economic sense, the most powerful the world has yet known. Here, at the same time, is a public sentiment, subservient to the wishes of and to the system supported by that very aristocracy.

As I presume many of my fellow countrymen will deny these assertions, perhaps it might be well to offer some proof. Now it is a remarkable fact that while the wealth of Croesus was estimated at eight millions of dollars,' in 1890, ten years ago, seventy American estates had then reached the average value of thirty-seven million dollars Thirty others were worth ' upeach. wards of thirty million dollars each; while 25,000 persons owned one-half of the national wealth. In Manhattan Isl and alone there were 1.103 men who possessed an aggregate of perhaps ten thousand millions of dollars. Some of these colossal fortunes were accumulated by the simple process of sitting still and permitting the toilers of the metropolis to enhance the value of real property. We have the statement of an emi-nent Republican statistician, Mr. Thos. G. Sherman, to the effect that if the present accumulations of wealth in the hands of the few continues, the "United States of America will be substantially owned by less than 50,000 persons" within thirty years. The rich, though forming only 9 per cent of the population, possess seventy-one per cent of the national wealth. Dividing the country into four classes, the poor, that is over 40,000,000 of the people, represent 52 per cent, and possess 5 per cent of the total capital. In other words, one-half of the population earn the major part of the wealth by the sweat of their brow, and under the competitive system enjoy the privileges of only 5 per cent of the results. And yet the system which has produced it all has the support of four-fifths of the American people. One-half support it in toto, while the balance find a salve to their consciences in advocating prohibition. free silver, single tax and other entirely inadequate remedies. Verily Bentham was right, for here we have an aristocracy of wealth and American public sentiment is surely the child of that aristocracy. It is strange to follow the natural growth of public sentiment and the common support given to vested rights by going back to the days of slavery. In

DEBS' LECTURE TOUR

Winnepeg, Man	.October	10,	1899
Rat Portage, Oni	••	12,	1899
Fargo, N. D	. in .	14,	1899
Butte Mont	•• *	16,	1899
Spokane, Wash		20,	1899
Rossland, B. C	**	21,	1899
Seattle, Wash		28,	1899
San Francisco, Cal	**	31,	1899
Los Angeles, CalN	ovember	4,	1899
and the second second second second			

Address communications to L. W. Rogers, Manager, Box 909, Chicago, III.

PROPAGANDA FUND

"Appeal to Reason"	
E. V. Debs	indiana 1.0
M. J. Carroll.	New York 1.00
"John Conway"	New York
K. R.	New Jarsey
P. P. Aver	
Eugene Dietzgen	
W. L. Hood	Ohio
B. W. Gidney	Massachusetts
	\$9.0

his essay on "The Present Distribution of Wealth" Dr. Charles B. Spahr tells us that during the revolutionary epoch a strong sentiment of universal liberty had spread over the land. In all the northern commonwealths, except New Jersey, constitutions were adopted, either gradually or immediately emancipating the slaves; while in the exceptcommonwealth and in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia the further importation of slaves was prohibited. With the close of the Revolutionary struggles, there was a sensible abatement in this spirit of liberty and equality; but the abolition movement remained powerful as far south as North Carolina until the beginning of the present century. The great Virginians were all in sympathy. with it, Jefferson more than any one else being responsible for the ordinance of 1787, forever prohibiting involuntary servitude in the northwest territory.

The change in the spirit of the South came, with the invention of the cotton gin. It was to this invention, accompanied by those which built up the great cotton manufactories in England, that the subsequent rapid disappearance of the abolition societies in Virginia was due. Slavery had become profitable and. the magnitude of the propertied interests created chilled the feeling and narrowed the conscience of the South. which had threatened the extermination of the evil.

Henry Ward Beecher hit off the situation pretty accurately when during his famous Manchester speech he said: "With the invention of the cotton gin, slaves that had been worth from \$200 to \$400 began to be worth \$600. That knocked away one-third of adherence to the moral law, Then they became worth \$700, and half the law went; then \$800 or \$900, and there was no such thing as moral law. And finally they became worth \$1,000 or \$1,200, and slavery became one of the beatitudes.

And so the rapid, growth of wealth having satisfied the personal aspirations of our aristocracy, has closed the minds and the consciences of the common herd to its attendant evils. Therefore, to use Gronland's words in "The Co-operative Commonwealth." "Unrestricted private enterprise has left only one relation,cash payment. It has put exchange value in place of human dignity and license in place of freedom. It has made the physician, the jurist, the poet, the scientist, retainers of the plutocracy. It has made marriage a commercial relation and prostitution one of the estab-lished institutions of society."

ORIGIN OF HOSTILITY TO LOANS AT INTEREST

Hon, Andrew D., White, American Ambassador to Germany, in "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theol-

ogy," says: "Certainly if the criterion of truth, as cent of Lerins-that it has been held in the Church, 'always, everywhere, and by all'-then on no point may a Christian of these days be more sure than that every savings institution, every loan and trust company, every bank, every loan of capital by an individual, every means by which accumulated capital has been lawfully lent, even at the most moderate interest, is based on deadly sin. The early evolution of the belief that taking interest for money is sinful presents a curious working together of metaphysical, theological and humanitarian ideas. "In the main center of ancient Greek civilization the loaning of money at interest came to be accepted at an early period as a condition of productive industry and no legal restriction was im-In Rome there was a long proc posed. ess of development; the greed of cred itors in early times led to laws against the taking of interest; but, though these lasted long, that strong practical sense (?) which gave Rome the empire of the world substituted finally for this absolute prohibition the establishment of rates by law. Yet many of the leading Greek and Roman thinkers opposed this prac-tical (?) settlement of the question, and foremost of all Aristotle. In a metaphysical way he declared that money is by nature 'barren'; that the birth of money from money is therefore 'unnatural'; and hence that the taking of inter-est is to be censured and hated. Plato, Plutarch, both the Catos, Cicero, Seneca and various other leaders of ancient thought arrived at much the same conclusion-sometimes from sympath

1

with oppressed debtors; sometimes from dislike of usurers; sometimes from simple contempt of trade.

"From these sources there came into the early Church the germ of a theo-logical theory upon the subject.

But far greater was the stream of influence from the Jewish and Christian sacred books. In the Old Testament stood various texts condemning usurythe term usury meaning any taking of interest; the law of Moses, while it allowed usury in dealing with strangers, forbade it in dealing with Jews. In the New Testament, in the sermon on the Mount, as given by St. Luke, stood the text, 'Lend, hoping for nothing again.' These texts seemed to harmonize with the most beautiful characteristic of primitive Christianity; its tender care for the poor and oppressed; hence we find, from the earliest period, the whole weight of the Church brought to bear against the taking of interest for money.

"The great fathers of the Eastern Church, and among them St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, and St. Gregory of Nyssathe fathers of the Western Church, and among them Tertullian, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and St. Jerome, joined most carnestly in this condemnation. St. Basil denounces money at interest as a iccund monster,' and says, 'The divine law declares expressly, "Thou shalt not lend on usury to thy brother or thy unighbor "? neighbor.

St. Gregory of Nyssa calls down on him who lends money at interest the vengeance of the Almighty. St, Chrysostom says: 'What can be more unreasonable than to sow without land, without rain, without ploughs? All those who give themselves up to this damnable culture shall reap only tares. Let us cut off these monstrous births of gold and silver; let us stop this execrable fecundity. Loctantius called the taking of interest robbery.' St. Ambrose declared it as bad as murder. St. Jerome threw the argument into the form of a dilemma, which was used as a weapon against money-lenders for centuries. Pope Leo the Great solemnly adjudged it a sin worthy of severe punishment.

This unanimity of the fathers of the Church brought about a crystallization of hostility to interest-bearing loans into numberless decrees of popes and coun-cils and kings and legislatures throughout Christendom during more than fifteen hundred years, and the canon law was shaped in accordance with these. At first these were more especially directed against the clergy, but we soon find them extending to the laity. These prohibi-tions were enforced by the Council of Arles in 314, and a modern church apologist insists that every great assembly of the Church, from the Council of Elvira in 306 to that of Vienne in 1311, inclusive, solemnly condemned lending money at interest. The greatest rulers under the sway of the Church-Justinian, in the Empire of the East; Charlemagne, in the Empire of the West; Alired, in England; St. Louis, in France -yielded fully to this dogma. In the ninth century Alfred went so far as to confiscate the estates of money-lenders, denying them burial in consecrated ground; and similar decrees were made in other parts of Europe. In the twelith century the Greek Church seems to have relaxed its strictness somewhat, but the Roman Church grew more severe. St. Anselm proved from the Scriptures that the taking of interest is a breach of the Ten Commandments. Peter. Lombard, in his Sentences, made the taking of interest purely and simply theft. St. Bernard, reviving religious earnestness in the Church, took the same view. In 1179 the Third Council of the Lateran decreed that impenitent money-lendersshould be excluded from the altar, from absolution in the hour of death, and from Christian burial. Pope Urban III. reit-

erated the declaration that the passage St. Luke forbade the taking of any interest whatever. Pope Alexander III. declared that the prohibition in this matter could never be suspended by dispensation. "In the thirteenth century Pope Gregory 1X. dealt an especially severe blow at commerce by his declaration that even to advance on interest the money necessary in maritime trade, was damnable usury; and this was fitly followed by Gregory X., who forbade Christian burial to those guilty of this practice; the Council of Lyons meted out the same penalty. This idea was still more firmly fastened upon the world by the two greatest thinkers of the time:/ first, by S., Thomas Aquinas, who knit it into the mind of the Church by the use of the Scriptures and of Aristotle; and next by Dante, who pictured money-lenders in one of the worst regions of hell.



Amesbury, Mass.

know what is being done in Amesbury this fall, so I will just drop you a few

lines. We opened up our campaign Fri-

day, Sept. 29th, with Comrade Dr. H. A.

Gibbs for the speaker, and I want to say

we had a fine lecture. The doctor was

clear in his argument and clinched his

point every time. All whom I have spoken with since who heard him were

unanimous in praise of the meeting.

There were a number of other things tak ing place that evening, so the audience

was not as large as usual and it was not

very well advertised. A year ago the

local papers were always ready to give

us notice, but now want ten cents a line.

We are going to advertise all the rest of

the meetings we hold by large posters.

October, 3 we will nominate a candi-date for the First Essex representative

district who will help Carey in the Stage House next year. Comrade McCartney

will speak for us October 13 in the Ar-

dience. October 20 Comrade Gordon

will receive a welcome. And there are

A Voice From the Mill

all the days of our lives? Are we here

just to furnish comfort for the idle rich

who do not even look upon us as their

equals, neither would they associated with their dirty, greasy mill help?

But if it wasn't for us I wonder where

all their luxury would come from, for :t

is the working class that produces all

It is not Belding Bros, who make the

silk because the sign reads "Belding Bros., Silk Manufacturers." It is not

the Sykeses nor the Maxwells who weave

the cloth in our woolen mills, neither is

it the United States envelope trust that

cuts, prints, folds, packs and ships its

No, it is the working class that pro-

duces all these things, and these few peo-

ple only reap the profit of our labor. How long must these things continue as they

are? It is high time the working man

opened his eyes to the present conditions.

and voted for better things in the future.

Read the Social Democratic platform

and then go to the polls and vote like a

man to abolish inequality, starvation,

crimes, profit, private ownership and the

many other things which should not ex-ist, and install in their places peace, love,

Economic Conditions in New

Zealand

a large attendance at a recent meeting.

The speaker of the evening was to have been Hon. J. R. Rush, on "New Condi-

tions," but on account of sickness Mr.

Rush was unfortunately unable to be

present, but the audience were enter-

The Social Democratic Party met with

M. A. G.

freedom and equal rights for all.

Rockville, Conn.

Are we here just to work, work, work

mory

wealth.

envelopes.

more to follow.

hall, and we expect a large au-

Amesbury

Perhaps the comrades would like to

ond and fourth Thursdays of every month at their headquarters, 2:94 West 100th street. Brabeth H. Thomas, secretary. Branch No. 10 (4th Assembly District), New York, meets every second and courth Friday of each month at the Club Romms of the "Volce of Labor," at 107 Henry St. Nicholas Rosen-auer, Secretary, 331 Madison St. Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 251 Risk sharp. All persons interested in Socialism and the Social Democratic Party are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate with us in organizing local branches in every district in the City. Wm. Butscher, 251 Ruiledge St., Secretary. Branch No. 2, Ruiledge St., Secretary. Branch No. 20, New York (25 Assembly Dis-trict), meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave-ne, New York City. Secretary, R. Hoppe, 252 E Soit St. The City Sentral Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Tuesdays of every month in Wilsig's Hall, St. E. Fourth street. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Sec-retary.

оню.

OHIO. Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohl-sen's Hall, 65 York Street, second and fourth Sundays, at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, bus-iness meeting, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. Branch No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio, meets 2nd and th Tauradays, at 8 p. m., in Ohlsen's Hall, No. Work Street. Lectures and discussions. Golden Rule Branch, No. 4, Cincinnat, Ohio, and Flum Streets, first and third Mondays in solon month, at 8 p. m. Lectures and discus-ions. Public invited. Secretary, Chas. D. Linniey, 395 W. Ninth St. Branch &, Cincinnat, meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday, in Workingmen's Hall, 1318 Wainut St. Secretary, J. L. Franz, 1314 Wainut St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA. Branch 2. Erie, Pa., meets every Saturday (ternoom at K. of L. Hall, 716 State Street. hairman, Chas. Heydrick; Secretary, Geo. B. aird, 225 W. 5th St. Branch No. 4, Pittsburg, Pa., meets every hursday evening at 7:30 p.m., Funk Hall, outh 24th and Josephine Sts. President. W. ohn, 24t Addison St. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania, meets ery Friday at 614 South Third Street, Phila-ophia, at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second

WISCONSIN. Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second 6 fourth Thursday evening of the month at a Ethical Society Building, 553 Jefferson St. Sitora always welcome. Howard Tuttle, chair-in; Eugene H. Rooney, secretary. Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second 6 fourth Saturday in Geatke's Hall, corner wen Bay and Concordia Ave. Tanch S, Sheboygan, Wis, meets every fourth hursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's

tained by a number of clever speakers, among whom was P. Alsop of New Zealand, who has made an exhaustive study of the economic conditions of his own country, and also of the limited states.

Anti-imperialism, said Mr. Alsop, was a subject of never-flagging interest to altruistic minds. Militarism is holding the people down. We decry the trusts and combines, which are unconsciously working along the lines we hope for. It is a necessary mechanical economic movement. Militarism is a result of capitalistic control of government centers. The rich men of this country stretch their eyes toward the Philippines, while the English money monarch looks toward the Transvaal. The capitalists look for new grounds in which to form new monopolies, so that the existent tendencies toward militarism are but the necessary results of an intense accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. We will never get to the bottom of things until this most efficient cause is removed, until capital ceases to control politics; and when capital ceases to be in the control of the very few, it must cease to control the politics of the nation. Such a result can be well achieved by government ownership of the means of production. Mr. Alsop said that in his country the temper of the people would not respond to the ethics of Socialism with the same readiness that is displayed in the United States, but he hoped a broader education on economic questions there would bring about the desired result. H. G. Wilshire discussed the purely

materialistic aspects of Socialism. Men, he said, have lived in misery and under an autocracy, and have not revolted.

The Haverhill branch has gotten up a handsome picture containing portraits of the Social Democrats elected at Haverhill in 1898, with views of the Haverhill City Hall and Massachusetts State House. It will be sent to any part of the United States and Canada for 25 cents, or in lots at 15 cents. Address commu-nications and remittances to William Mailly, 8 Beacon St., Haverhill, Mass.



HAS AMERICA THE "MAN WITH THE HOE"

By Jas. T. Van Rensselaer

[On Sunday, Sept. 24, there appeared in the Los Angeles Times an article from the pen of the Rev. Robert J. Burdette, ridiculing the idea that America pos-sessed "the man with the hoe." The following reply appeared in the columns of the Los Angeles Herald:]

The other day 1 ran across the following paragraph in the New York Churchman of.Sept. 16:

"There was something very striking and very sad withal in that bit of news in an obscure corner of the New York dailies last week which told of a girl found wandering homeless and sick in body and heart in upper New York. They took her to a hospital. She could speak, but it was in a language that none could un-derstand, even in that polyglot region. In the morning she was found dead hung to a bedpost with bedticking. Th. k what blank despair is in this simple chronicle! It is only occasionally that such events come to the surface of publicity to remind Christians, as by a startling parable, of the thousands among us who are indeed as sheep without a shepherd.

Now, Mr. Markham, with a depth of meaning and suggestiveness which has never been surpassed, states the cause of why that poor girl and millions of others today "are found wandering homeless and sick in body and heart" all over the "She could speak, but it was in a world. language that none could understand. In the morning she was found dead, hung to a bedpost with bedticking. Think what blank despair is in this simple chronicle."

Bowed by the weight of centuries she leans Upon her hee and gazes on the ground, The emptiness of ages in her face. Who made her dead to rapture and despair. A thing that grieres not and that never hopes, Stolid and stanned, a siter to the ox? Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw? Whose was the hand that slanced back this brow? Whose breath blew out the light within her brain?

Now, I want to bring home to your readers the force of Markham's lines in relation to the true conditions existing in the United States today.

From some determining economic cause there has been an average decline in price since 1870 in a majority of the world's commodities from 30 to 40 per cent. Since 1891 cotton, wheat, iron, copper, wool, hides, leather and petroleum have touched the lowest prices of the century. Viewed from an agricultural point of view, this has resulted in more than one-half of our farmers now occupying together only one-fifth of the soil, while less than one-half occupy fourfifths. One evidence as to how our American farmers, as Gronlund says, "the most splendid yeomanry the world has yet seen," are becoming victims of private enterprise to fully the same extent as the workingman, the retail merchant and the small employer.

Are these the things the Lord God made and gave To have dominion over sea and land; To trace the stars and search the heavens for power; To feel the passion of Eternity? Is this the dream he dreamed who shaped the sons and pillared the blue firmament with light? Down all the stretch of hell to its last guif There are no shapes more terrible than these--More filed with signs and portents for the scol--. More flaud with menace to the universe.

Now, where are these men going? If we look carefully into the question we shall find that where at the beginning of the nineteenth century only four Americans out of each hundred lived in cities, in 1890 twenty-seven out of every hundred were city people. Therefore, at this rate of increase, more than one-half of the population will be in our cities within fifty years. The "man with the hoe' is moving to the city.

In his essay on "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States.' Dr. Charles B. Spahr says:

"We can hardly escape the conclusion that the average wealth of the families in the country districts does not exceed \$3,250, while the average wealth of the families in the cities does not exceed \$9,000. When American political parties shall again divide upon issues vitally affecting the distribution of wealth, the clearly marked line of division will not be between East and West, but between city and country. More than was the South before the war, the cities are everywhere the strongholds of the rich; more than was the North before the war, the country districts are everywhere the strongholds of the middle classes. For, as will be seen, not only is the wealth of the cities far greater than the wealth of the country districts, but that wealth is in far fewer hands.'

What gulfs between her and the scraphim ! Siave of the wheel of labor, what to her Are Plato and the swing of Pleidee? What the long reaches of the peaks of song. Through this dread shape the suffering ages look ; Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop; Throngh this dread shape the sminty betrayed. Plundered, profaned and disinherit-d, Crise protect to the judges of the world, A protest that is also prophecy.

Compare this with the riches belonging to plain John D. Rockefeller, living in the same city, whose fortune is estimated as follows:

Annual income..... 12,000,000 Monthly income..... 1,000,000 Daily income..... 41,095 Hourly income 1,712 Income every minute, every

day in the year Income every second

Twenty-two dollars and ninety-five cents a month. Contrast that with Mr. Rockefeller's \$28.54 coming to him every minute, every day in the year, coming to him almost as you read this sentence!

28.54

.48

The chief point to be now considered What is the family life in our cities It has long been our boast that the home. the family, were the rallying points of civ-ilization. The philosopher, Hobbs, said that the basis of the state is the human family. But the family is not only the basis of the state, it is the preserver of its life. The preservation of the family, then, is necessary for the life of the state itself.

In answering this question, let us turn to an article in the June Atlantic, by Jacob A. Riis, entitled, "The Tenement House Blight." In this Mr. Riis points out that 60 per cent-I have seen it put by others as high as 80 per cent-of the population of New York live in 40,000 tenements.

In 1880, says he, the average number of persons to each dwelling in New York was 16.37. In 1890 it was 18.52 in 1895, according to the police census, The census of 1900 will show the 21.2. crowding to have gone on at an equal if not a greater rate. The police census of 1805 showed that a block bounded by Cana', Hester, Eldridge and Forsyth streets, size 375x200, contained a popu-lation of 2,628, or a rate per acre of 1,526 persons. Another block, bounded by Staunton, Houston, Attorney and Ridge streets, size 200 by 300, contained a population of 2,244, or a rate per acre of

1.774. Think of a plat of ground 375x200 providing a permanent home for 2,628 persons, giving each a space of twenty-seven square feet! But even so scanty a provision is palatial when the facts are more closely examined. Twenty families, composed of 100, sometimes with lodgers, 150, in a single twenty-five-foot dwelling are common.

The law requires 600 cubic feet for every inmate, writes the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, and the provisions of the sanitary code are excellent, twenty years in advance of continental legislation, but political influences paralyze their enforcement. In a room 12x8 and 5 1-2 feet high it was found that nine persons slept and prepared their food; less than sixty cubic feet for each inmate. In another room, located in a dark cellar, without screens or partitions, were huddled together two men with their wives and a girl of 14, two single men and a boy of seventeen, two women and four boys-9, 10, 11 and 15 years old-fourteen persons in all.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands, Is this the handiwork you give to God; These monstrous things distorted and soul-quenched? How will you ever straighten up these shapes; Give back the upward looking and the light; Rebuild in them the music and the dream; Touch them again with immortality; Make right the immerival infamies. Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

It is almost impossible to delineate the physical, mental and moral degeneracy that festers in well-nigh hopeless corruption in such a city as London, but read the following from "The Bitter Cry of

Outcast London": "Few have any conception of what these pestilential rookeries are, where tens of thousands are crowded together amidst horrors which call to mind what we have heard of the middle passage of the slave ship. You have to ascend rotten staircases, grope your way along dark and filthy passages swarming with ver-min. Eight feet square! That is about the average size of very many of these rooms. Walls and ceilings are black with the accretions of filth which have gathered upon them through long years of neglect. Every room in these rotten and reeking tenement houses contains a family, often two. In one cellar a sanitary inspector reports a father, mother, three children and four pigs. Here are seven people living in one underground kitchen and a little dead child lying in the same room. In another apartment nine brothers and sisters, from 29 years of age downward, live and sleep together. Here is a mother who turns her children into the street early in the evening because she lets her room for immoral purposes until long after midnight, when the poor little wretches creep back again—if they have not found some miserable shelter elsewhere. There are men and women who live and die, day by day, in their wretched single room, sharing all the family trouble, enduring the hunger and the cold and waiting without hope, without a single ray of comfort, until God curtains their staring eyes with the merciful film of death!

THE ODD TRICK

We not unfrequently hear a certain school of sentimentalists sneer at Socialism as holding before men a merely low sensuous ideal of existence-of good living, etc., etc. We are accused by such of neglecting the higher ideals of humanity for the affairs of the stomach and of still more despised organs. The usual and obvious retort to this sort of thing is the hominem one, that the persons who make the charge are themselves sufficiently well cared for in these lower matters, to be able to afford to ignore them and turn their attention to things above. But though the gist of the matter is often contained in the above retort it is, as it stands, crude, unformulated and impolite, even if it were always applicable, which it is not. Let us therefore for the nonce treat these people seriously and develop the answer to their objection in formulated fashion. For in truth this objection springs not merely from deliberate hypocrisy or from thoughtlessness, but has its root in the ethical code in which they have been brought up. This ethical code teaches them that all the highest ideals of man's existence are attainable by a voluntary effort on the part of the individual, irrespective of its material surroundings, which are matters of small concern.

I would not say that all our sentimental friends carry their sentiment to this extent, but that this principle-the principle of Christian dualism as opposed to pagan monism-underlies their moral consciousness there can be no doubt. It is of course true that this view is facilitated by comfortable bodily conditions. It is easier to think meanly of the "body" when the "body" is all right than when it is not, And this very fact gives us, as we shall show directly, the key to the Socialist position on the subject. There are, however, not a few persons who in all sincerity hold the view that in the overcoming of the body-in the minimization of all bodily satisfactions-is to be found the portal to the higher life of man, and who act up to their profes-sions. Now it should be observed to all who earnestly and sincerely accept the current ethical basis, the body still remains an end, although they profess to ignore it. It is an end to them just as much as to the epicure and the libertine, although in another way.

Now the difference between this orthodox and the Socialist way of viewing human life is, that the Socialist, while not pretending to ignore the body, yet wishes that it should cease to be the main end of human life. At present the satisfaction of personal bodily wants fills the mental horizon of the immense majority of human beings, the only alternative being with those would-be virtuous individuals whose mental horizon is filled, to a large extent at least, with the idea of the suppression of these same bodily wants. That the first of these conditions is unfavorable to the development of a higher life, be it moral, intellectual or artistic, few would dispute. That the second is scarcely less so is equally obvious on a little reflection. For in the first place the continued struggle against natural wants, to live on next to nothing, to bear the greatest privations, in itself draws off vast stores of moral energy which is wasted on mere suppres-But if the victory is gained, if the sion. man does not succumb in the process, if his devotion to his higher aim, of whatever nature it may be, is so exceptionally great as to carry him through, what has he gained, and what has he not lost? He is purified through suffering, says the Christian But in how many cases he metaphorically leaves his skin behind in the process; in how many cases he has lost an essential part of himself, those know who have had much intercourse with or who have studied the lives of the exceptional men who have successfully struggled with adversity, and who have observed the souredness, the onesidedness, the twistedness, so to say, of character thence resulting. No one can fail to admire and honor the strength of purpose which enables a man to pursue a high aim in the midst of privations; but no one who looks at the matter without prejudice and in the light of broad human interests, can honestly say that the man is better as a man for the privations through which he is come, even though he has accomplished his life-work in spite of them. Instances of this may be found in Chatterton, Beethoven, Of course we leave out of account etc. here the fact that under modern economic conditions it is not a case of being contented with a little which is at least there, but of a desperate and exhausting life-struggle to obtain sufficient to sustain life at all. We do so, as we are addressing not so much the avowed opponents of Socialism, as those who, while professing to sympathize in a manner with its aims, have lingering prejudice in favor of the ascetic, or shall I say the 'austere republican" theory of life, and who, therefore, view with disfavor the stress modern Socialism lays on the satisfaction of mere material wants.-Bel-fort Bax in "The Ethics of Socialism."

JOS. BARONDESS

FIREAND LIFE INSURANCE

Life Insurance effected by mall in any part of the country. Fire Insurance attended to in Groater New York and New Jorsey. 6 Rutgers St., NEW YORK.



The Social Democratic Party of America de-clares that life, liberty and happiness for every man, woman and child are conditioned upon equal political and economic rights. That private ownership of the means of pro-duction and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes, with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the labor force of others and the ever-increasing large dispos-sessed class of wage-workers, who are deprived of the socially-due share of their product. That capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the in-security of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people.

degratation of the ever-growing majority of our people. That the same economic forces which have produced and now intensity the capitalist sys-tem, will compel the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare, or result in the destruction of civilization. That the trade union movement and inde-pendent political action are the chief emanci-pating factors of the working class, the one representing its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distri-bution.

representing its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution.
Therefore, the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be the establishment of a system of co-operative production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution, to be administered by organized society in the interest of the whole people, and the complete emancipation of society from the domination of capitalism.
The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.
The control of political power by the Social Democratic Party will be tantamount to the abolition of capitalism and of all class rule.
The solidarity of labor connecting us with millions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international Socialism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in this direction, we make the following demands:
The public control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.
The public ownership of all industries controlled by mionpolies, trusts and combines.
The public ownership of all gold, sliver, comper, lead, iron, coal and all other mines; also of all ding cas wells.
Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
The public ownership of the public works, and indiverse of the public ownership of the public.
Beduction of the spatient of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed, the public ordination of a system of public works and international insurance of working people and the proble.
Beduction of the abolition of the public.
Beduction of the numens of the public.
B

 in old age.
 in old age.
 io Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws dis-criminating against women.
 ii. The adoption of the Initiative and Refer-endum, and the right of recall of representa-1. The adoption of the interaction and the right of recall of representa-tives by the voters. 12. Abolition of war as far as the United States are concerned and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

-1000-

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PIN BUTTONS, 5c each, 50c

per doz. Lapel Buttonhole But tons (% size) 10c each, 80c per doz. Rolled Gold Clasp Pins (Enamel in Colors) 60c each The entire profit from the sale

-Reflectof these builtons goes to the Na-tional Propaganda Fund. Designed and for sale by Comrade J. H. GRADY, 90 Winthrop St., Brockton,

Headquarters for Literature.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC.

- 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 101. 12. 13. 14.

- SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC. Liberty. Debs. 5c. Merrie England. Blatchford, 10c. Municipal Socialism. Gordon. 5c. Prison Labor. Dobs. 5c. Socialism and Slavery. Hyndman. 5c. Gov'nm't Ownership of Railways. Gordon. 5c. Oration on Voltaire. Victor Hugo. 5c. Coration of Industry. Watkins. 5c. Hard Times: Cause and Cure. Gordon. 5c. Women: Past, Present and Future. Bebel. 25c. The Red Light. Casson. 25c. The Red Light. Casson. 25c. Co-Operative Commonwealth. Groninnd. 50c. The New Economy. Groniand. \$1.25. MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.
- MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.

- MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.
 15. Progressive Examination of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Hill. 50c.
 16. Locomotive Running Repairs. Hitchcock. 50c.
 17. Simple Lessons in Drawing for the Shop. Reynolds. 50c.
 18. Air Brake Practice. Phelan. \$1.00.
 19. Ready Reference. Alexander. \$1.50.
 20. Locomotive Running and Management. Sinclair. \$2.00.
 21. Compound Locomotives. Woods. \$2.00.
 23. Hand-Book of the Locomotive. Roper. \$2.50.
 24. New Catechism of the Locomotive. Forney. \$4.50.
 Note.-Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in lots of 10 copies. 35
- Note. -- Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in lots of 10 copies, 25 cents; ib lots of 100 copies, \$1.50 No. 2 in lots of 10 copies, \$0 cents; in lot of 100 copies, \$3.50. Send orders to

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Municipal Socialism By F. G. R. GORDON A thirty-two page pamphlet packed with facts and figures. An unanswerable argument in favor of muni-cipal ownership. The first work of its kind for popular Every socialist should help to spread it. Debs Publishing Co. Terre Haute, Ind Merrie England BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD A PLAIN EXPOSITION OF SOCIALISM ... (Postage paid) 10c. 100 COPIES ... \$4.00 85,000 COPIES SOLD IN ENGLAND Revised from Latest London Edition THEODORE DEBS CHICAGO, ILL. 126 WASHINGTON ST. The **People's Christian Church** AN AGITATION FOR THE KINGDOMEOF GOD ON EARTH. FRED'K G. STRICKLAND, PASTOR. SUNDAY MEETINGS

Carey's Speeches

Delivered in the Massachusetts Legislature. The popular verdict pronounces it simply "great."

An argument that is irresistible, couched in language clear, graceful and poetic. Don't fail

1043 Washington St., Besien,

"SOCIETY'S RIGHT to LAND and CAPITAL"

PRICE FIVE CENTS A COPY OR \$3.00 A HUNDRED

MRS. A. KONIKOW

Send orders to

JUST OUT

"CHILD LABOR"

to order this.

GARFIELD HALL, Cor. Hamlin & Chicago Aves. 11 a.m.-Preaching' 8 p. m.-Social Gospel.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LIBRARY

Charles Vail-Moder Socialism. 23 Ashplant-Heterodox Economics and Orthodox 27 Profits. 28 Henry D. Lloyd-Wealth Against Commonwealth. 18 Volney-The Ruins of Empires. 28 Thomas Paine-The Rights of Man. 28 Henry George-Social Problems. 28 Osborne Ward-The Ancient Lowly 1.48 Adame-President John Smith. 28 Richard T. Ely-Socialism and Social Reform. 14 Buchner-Man in the Past, Present and Future. 140 Benham-A History of the Paris Commune 1871 (cloth 75c.), paper cover. 27 Chas. H. Vall-Principles of Scientific Socialism. 35 PAMPHLETS

F. G. R. Gordon-Hard Times: Cause and Cure... Leonard D. Abbott-The Society of the Future... F. Lassalle-What Is Capital H. M. Hyndman-Socialism and Slavery... F. Lassalle-The Workingman's Program... Chas. H. Vail-The Industrial Evolution.....

THE HERALD LEAFLETS

No. 1 Contains "A WORD WITH YOU, JOHN!" being an admirably prepared paper by "Wayfarer," based on a chapter in "Merrie England." "THE REAL MASTERS"-pertinent questions ad-

"THE REAL MASTERS"—pertinent questions ad-dressed to workingmen. The "DECLARATION and POLITICAL DEMANDS" of the Social Democratic Party of America. No. 2 Contains "AROUSE, YE SLAVES!" a ringing address by E. V. Debs on Socialism and the Social Dem-ocratic Party, with a picture of the author. "HOT SHOTS!" a bunch of pithy, pointed, "up-te-date" paragraphs, calculated to make people think for themselves.



It is in the city then that we find the greatest amount of wealth and the greatest degree of poverty; those "terrible contrasts which form a large part of the problem of the city."

Let me bring this home by comparing theh incomes of two families living in Greater New York. In Helen Campbell's "Prisoners of Poverty" we find the living expenses of a mother and daughter for one week given as follows :

| Sugar, tomatoes, potatoes\$ | .35 |
|------------------------------|------|
| Tea, butter, bread | .57 |
| Coal, milk, clams | .37 |
| On, paper, clams, potatoes | .31 |
| Cabbage, bread, flour, rolls | .30 |
| Total\$ | 1.90 |

This was to be taken out of the monthly earnings of \$22.95, of which \$10 went toward the rent.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands, How will the Future reckon with these men? How answer their brute question in that hour When whirlwinds of reb-ilion shake the world? How will it be with kingdoms and with kings-With those who shaped them to the things they are When these dumb Terrors shall reply to food, After the silence of the centuries?



CONTENTS

CONTENTS: The Industrial Evolution. The Analysis of Value. The Origin of Surplus Value. The Advantages of Socialism: Production, Dis-tribution, Elimination of Useless Vocations, Prevention of Waste, Elevation of Woman, Proper Care and Train-ing of Children, Efficient Directors, Solution of the Monstary Question, Abolition of Taxation, Simplifica-tion of Government, Benefits to Capitalists, Benefits to Laborers.

to of Government, Benefits to Capitalists, Benefits to Labores. The Evidences of the Moral Strength of Social-ism: Its Built and Aim; Abolition of Basinese Di-bouesty, Restriction of Divorce ; Prevention of Prosti-button; Elimination of Crime; Prevention of Intemp-erance, Insanity, etc. Poverty-Its Cause and Cure. Wage Slavery vs. Chattel Slavery. Rent and Interest, The Law of Wages. The Law of Progress. Industrial Depressions and Commercial Crises. The Problem of Labor-Saving Machinery. Portage States and Cure is Deter-mined by Capitalist Cost of Production; that the Inter-sets of Labores and Capitalists are identical; that Cheap Prices are Beneficial to Labor; that Lorry is Bene-ficial to Labor; that Land Nationalization Would Solve the Social Question; that Extravagemene is the Cheap Prices are Beneficial to Labor; that Socialism Would Destroy Individuality. Conclusion and Index. Izmo, 236 Pages; Paper, 350; Cloth, 810.

SEND ORDERS TO "HEODORE DEBS, 126 Washington St. CHICAGO

BRANCH SUPPLIES

Charters\$2.00 Membership Cards (per 100)..... 1.00 Send orders with cash to Theodore Debs, 126 Washington Street, Chicago. No supplies sent on credit.

THEODORE DEBS, Secretary Treasurer, 126 Washington Street, Chicage.

\$2.00

A FRIENDLY TIP

When a branch of the S. D. P. is organized it should not sit down on its hind legs and wait for the clouds to roll by. Presumably it was organized to work and work it should. Now, you want a large attendance as your meetings and you want new members. This plan insures both. Secure a rubber stamp with your time and place of meeting on it and order a bundle of the

APPEAL TO REASON

to come each week. Put the stamp on each copy and distribute them the day before your meeting. The cost will be low and the people will come. The cost will be something like this:

| 50 | •• | ** | | ** | | ** * | ** | 25 |
|-----|----|------|------|------|----|------|-----|-------|
| 100 | 1 | •• | | | | | ** | 5.06 |
| 125 | ** | ** | ++ | 184 | - | | ** | 6.2 |
| 230 | | | - 14 | | | | 44 | 12.50 |
| 500 | | - 44 | | 1996 | 34 | | 44. | 25.0 |

When visiting Greater New York you desire to meet comrades, go to the

INTERNATIONAL CAFE AND RESTAURANT

428 Grand St., Near Attorney NEW YORK CITY

Prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed All are welcome